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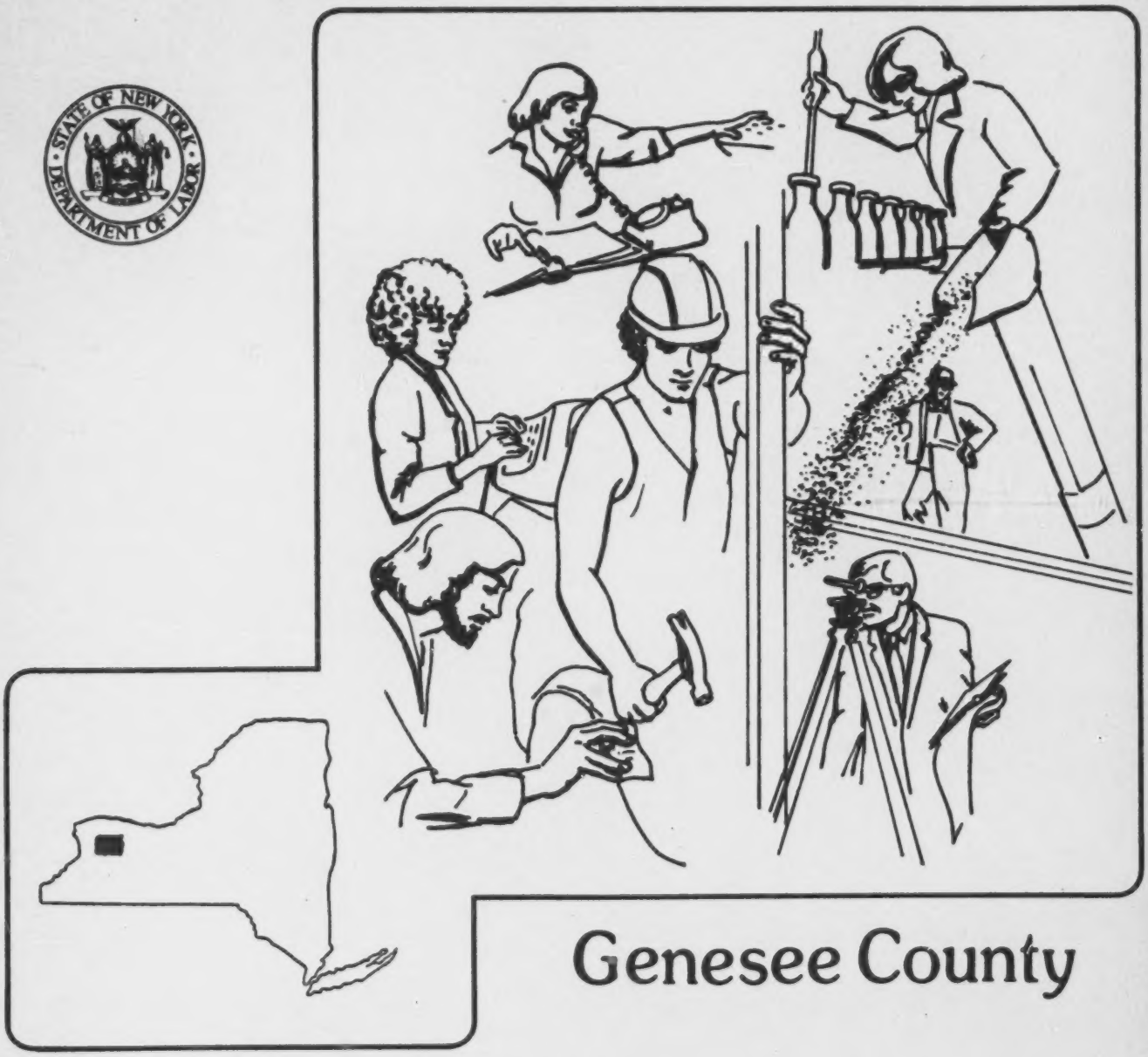
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Genesee County

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

GENESEE COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Genesee County

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

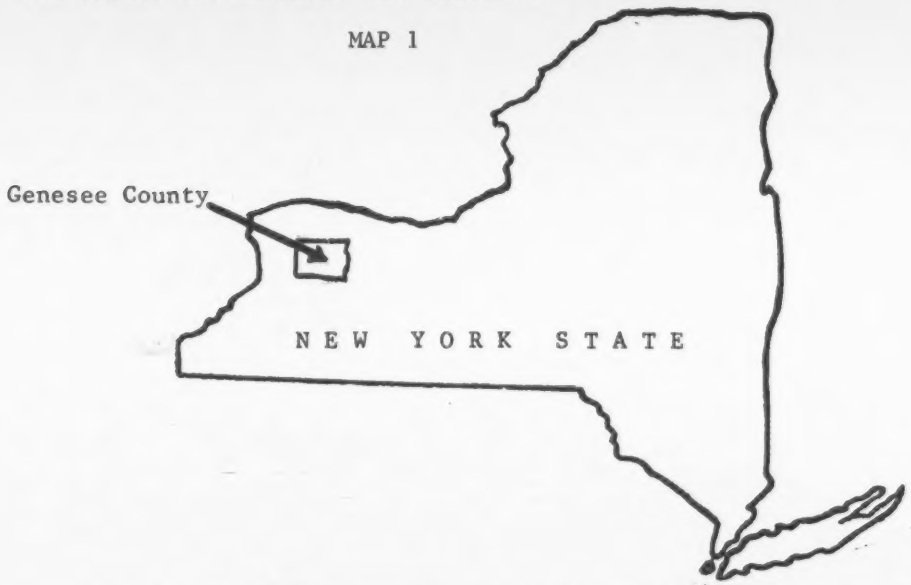
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Genesee County is located in Western New York State midway between the cities of Rochester and Buffalo.

MAP 1



Active agriculture, accounting for more than one-half of Genesee County's land use, is well suited to the flat lands of the Great Lakes fruit plain and the climate moderating effects of Lake Ontario to the north and Lake Erie to the west. The County is primarily rural, using less than 3 percent of its terrain for residence or business. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Genesee County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

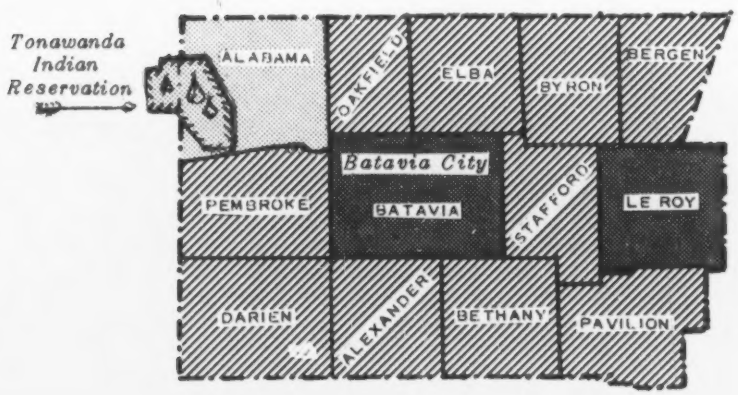
Category of use	Genesee County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	503.9	49,374.4
Active agriculture	54.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	8.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	12.3	17.6
Wet land	9.6	4.2
Water	0.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.3	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.5	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	8.7	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Genesee County was 59,400. All but three towns had population densities of from 50 to 149 residents per square mile. At 118 persons, Genesee County had a per square mile population density well below that of the State average of 356 individuals per square mile, and ranked 30th among the 62 counties in New York State. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Genesee County by town.

MAP 2
Genesee County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)

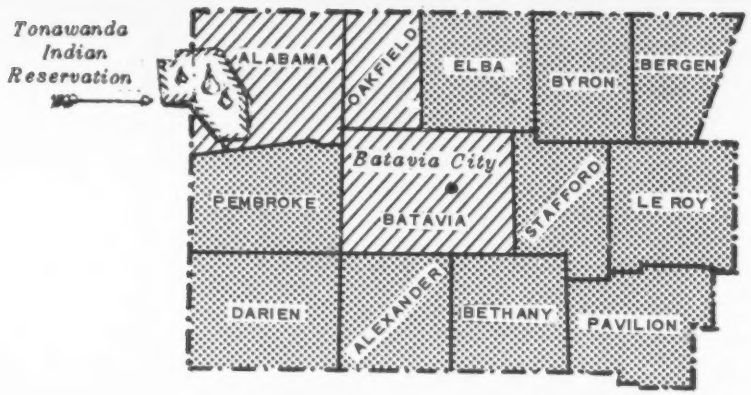


20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population of Genesee County grew by 13.5 percent during the 1950's, 8.8 percent during the 1960's, but only 1.2 percent during the 1970's. In all three decades the slow or negative growth of the industrial center and largest City, Batavia, heavily influenced the County's average growth rate.

In 1950 there were six towns in Genesee County with populations of 1,600 or fewer persons. The 1950 to 1980 population growth rates of these towns ranged from a low of 33 percent in Bethany to a high of 85 percent in Stafford. During the same time period the County grew by only 24 percent. The Town of Alabama, which includes part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, and its neighboring Town, Oakfield, both showed population growth below the County's average from 1950 to 1980. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Genesee County for the period 1950-1980.

MAP 3
Genesee County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, By Town [1/]



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

1/ The population of Batavia City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Batavia Town.

During the period 1900 to 1980, Genesee County's population increased by 71.9 percent while the population of New York State grew by 141.5 percent. From 1900 to 1920, and again from 1930 to 1940, Genesee's percentage change in population lagged well behind that of the State as a whole. Since the 1950-1960 time period, the County's decade-by-decade population growth has exceeded that of the State and in the 1970-1980 period, Genesee's population grew by 1.2 percent while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Genesee County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND GENESEE COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Genesee County
1900	7,268,894	34,561
1910	9,113,614	37,615
1920	10,385,227	37,976
1930	12,588,066	44,468
1940	13,479,142	44,481
1950	14,830,192	47,584
1960	16,782,304	53,994
1970	18,241,391	58,722
1980	17,557,288	59,400

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND GENESEE COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Genesee County
1900-1910	25.4	8.8
1910-1920	14.0	1.0
1920-1930	21.2	17.1
1930-1940	7.1	-
1940-1950	10.1	7.0
1950-1960	13.2	13.5
1960-1970	8.7	8.8
1970-1980	-3.8	1.2

Alabama and Elba are the only towns in the County that did not experience either an unusually sharp decline in the rate of population growth or an increase in the rate of population loss in the decade of the 1970's as compared with the 1960's. Many persons who complete their college education outside Genesee County never return to the County. A large percentage of these graduates seek employment in the larger cities of central New York. Table 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Genesee County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Alabama Town	1,766	1,931	1,872	1,926
Alexander Town	1,591	1,987	2,351	2,367
Alexander Village	304	335	474	483
Batavia City	17,799	18,210	17,338	16,703
Batavia Town	2,824	4,325	5,440	5,565
Bergen Town	1,588	1,996	2,281	2,568
Bergen Village	786	964	1,018	976
Bethany Town	1,410	1,569	1,978	1,876
Byron Town	1,381	1,589	2,020	2,242
Darien Town	1,899	2,357	2,745	2,950
Elba Town	1,920	2,260	2,312	2,487
Elba Village	569	739	752	750
LeRoy Town	6,275	6,779	7,991	8,019
LeRoy Village	4,721	4,662	5,118	4,900
Oakfield Town	3,041	3,388	3,364	3,213
Oakfield Village	1,781	2,070	1,964	1,791
Pavilion Town	1,459	1,721	2,122	2,375
Pembroke Town	2,866	3,451	3,959	4,146
Corfu Village	542	616	722	689
Stafford Town	1,355	2,005	2,461	2,508
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	410	426	488	455

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Alabama Town	9.3	-3.1	2.9
Alexander Town	24.9	18.3	0.7
Alexander Village	10.2	41.5	1.9
Batavia City	2.3	-4.8	-3.7
Batavia Town	53.2	25.8	2.3
Bergen Town	25.7	14.3	12.6
Bergen Village	22.6	5.6	-4.1
Bethany Town	11.3	26.1	-5.2
Byron Town	15.1	27.1	11.0
Darien Town	24.1	16.5	7.5
Elba Town	17.7	2.3	7.6
Elba Village	29.9	1.8	-0.3
LeRoy Town	8.0	17.9	0.4
LeRoy Village	-1.2	9.8	-4.3
Oakfield Town	11.4	-0.7	-4.5
Oakfield Village	16.2	-5.1	-8.8
Pavilion Town	18.0	23.3	11.9
Pembroke Town	20.4	14.7	4.7
Corfu Village	13.7	17.2	-4.6
Stafford Town	48.0	22.7	1.9
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	3.9	14.6	-6.8

In 1980, more than 95 percent of Genesee County's population was white. The racial distribution of the minorities living in Genesee County was 1.9 percent black; 1.0 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian Islander; 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.3 percent other minorities.

More than half of Genesee County's black population lives in the City of Batavia which is the industrial center of this rural County. Batavia is also the location of nearly all of the County's government subsidized housing projects. The part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation located in the County is the home of nearly 70 percent of Genesee's over 600 American Indians, Eskimos or Aleutian Islanders. Table 6 presents the 1980 population counts by race for Genesee County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR GENESEE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Genesee County	57,414	1,122	613	101	150
Alabama Town	1,888	23	14	-	1
Alexander Town	2,360	2	-	2	3
Alexander Village	481	-	-	1	1
Attica Village (part)*	16	-	-	-	-
Batavia City	15,910	600	62	65	66
Batavia Town	5,487	49	17	6	6
Bergen Town	2,528	15	6	1	18
Bergen Village	969	1	-	-	6
Bethany Town	1,865	6	2	2	1
Byron Town	2,203	28	5	-	6
Darien Town	2,936	7	5	1	1
Elba Town	2,389	72	9	4	13
Elba Village	743	6	1	-	-
LeRoy Town	7,799	186	10	6	18
LeRoy Village	4,723	151	7	4	15
Oakfield Town	3,162	29	9	2	11
Oakfield Village	1,754	26	5	-	6
Pavilion Town	2,317	44	12	-	2
Pembroke Town	4,101	26	11	6	2
Corfu Village	668	17	-	3	1
Stafford Town	2,452	35	13	6	2
Tonawanda Indian Reservation (part)	17	-	438	-	-

* Indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons but no data for these persons. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons were substituted.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Genesee County 325 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Genesee County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, industrial and occupational compositions, area migration and commutation patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Genesee County

The resident labor force of Genesee County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
GENESEE COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	25.4	26.2	26.6	26.4	26.4	27.2	27.6
Employment	23.9	23.2	23.6	23.5	24.1	25.3	25.1
Unemployment	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5
Unemployment rate	5.9	11.5	11.2	11.1	8.7	7.1	9.0

The labor force in Genesee County grew 8.7 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.5 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth was inconsistent. The labor force experienced a decline during one period (1976-1977) and remained flat in another (1977-1978). Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment grew 5.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 0.8 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady. Employment contracted three times (1974-1975, 1976-1977, and 1979-1980).

Growth in Genesee County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (14.2 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.2 percent in 1970 to 48.7 percent in 1980). The growth in female labor force participation was in line with statewide and national trends.

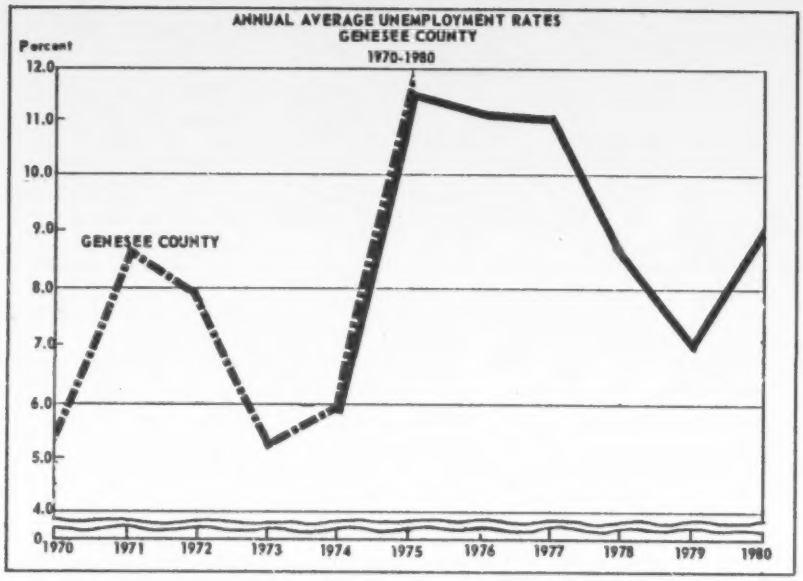
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 77.2 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.7 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged upward 0.9 percent to 61.2 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

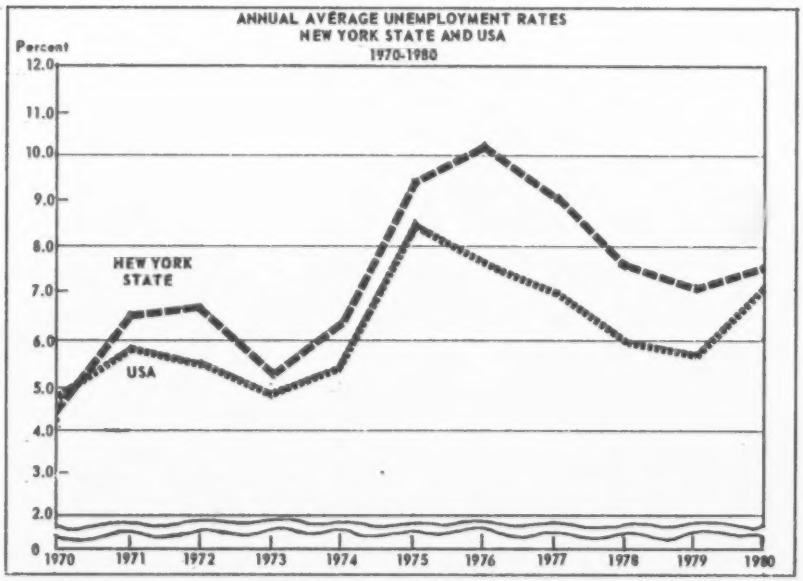
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Genesee County	
Overall	60.3	61.2	+0.9
Male	79.9	77.2	-2.7
Female	42.2	48.7	+6.5
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Genesee County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than national and statewide jobless rates over the period 1970 to 1980. Still, the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate was 5.4 percent in 1970, above both the State and national rates, and jumped sharply in 1971, then fell sharply over the next 2 years, reaching a low for the decade of 5.2 percent in 1973. During the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.5 percent in 1975 and remained almost as high for the next 2 years. In 1975, the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent and in the following year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. At the end of the period, the County rate (9.0 percent) was well above both statewide and national rates (7.6 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively).

GRAPH 1a.



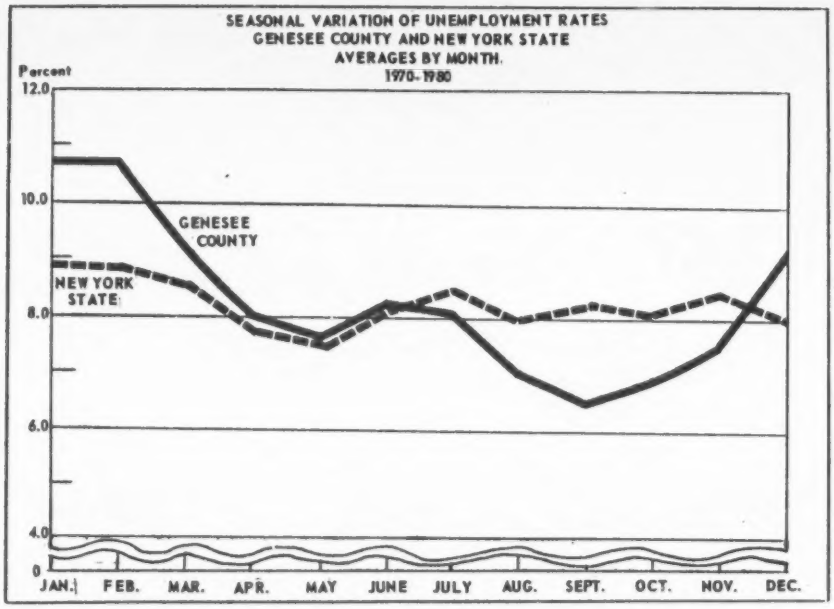
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are more pronounced for Genesee County than for New York State; County rates are lower than State rates from July to November. Over the decade both County and the State average unemployment

rates were highest in the dead of winter. The County rate typically began to rise in October before topping out in January and February (see Graph 2). Over the period 1970 to 1980, Genesee's unemployment rate averaged 10.7 percent in January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State.

GRAPH 2.



County jobless rates averaged for the month of September (6.5 percent) were lower than for any other month. At this time of year, outdoor work has not yet been curtailed by winter weather and schools are back in session. The start of the school year causes many young jobseekers to stop looking for work thereby reducing unemployment.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Genesee County

A local economy, such as Genesee County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance, The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Genesee County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Genesee County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) is compared in Table 9.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Genesee County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	30.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	21.8	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	9.2	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	2.9	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21.4	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.5	23.0	20.2
Government	22.8	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Genesee County's specialization (1978-1980) was largely in durable goods manufacturing. This will continue, although not to the same extent after GTE Sylvania* ceases operations in the County. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 21.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Eaton Corporation	Construction equipment
Graham Manufacturing	Heat transfer equipment
GTE Sylvania*	Electronic components
Inter Pace	Construction equipment
Trojan Industries	Construction equipment
United States Gypsum Company	Gypsum products

To some extent, the County specialized in government employment. Government comprised 22.8 percent of total employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The specialization in government employment reflected the operation of a Veteran's Administration Hospital, a State School for the Blind, a community college and a thriving Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

*See section on Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector for Genesee County

The industrial composition of Genesee County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in three year average nonfarm employment in Genesee County from 1970-1972 and 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
GENESEE COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	18,700	20,600	+1,900
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	38.5	30.6	-7.9
Durable goods	29.9	21.8	-8.1
Nondurable goods	8.0	9.2	+1.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	62.0	69.4	+7.4
Contract construction	3.2	3.4	+0.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.7	2.9	-0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	21.4	+2.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.7	2.4	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	15.0	16.5	+1.5
Government	18.7	22.8	+4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Genesee County generally followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Genesee County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the share of total employment devoted to the production of durable goods decreased in both the County and the nation but the share of employment involved in the production of nondurable goods increased in the County, contrary to the national trend. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing for the County occurred in construction; wholesale and retail trade; services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. The most significant difference between County and national trends among nonmanufacturing industries was the substantial percentage gain of government employment in the County (+4.1 percent). This compared with a slight percentage loss of the government sector nationwide (-0.1 percent).

Changes in the industrial composition of an area results from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN GENESEE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Genesee County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10,2	+23.9	-	-13.7
Manufacturing, total	-12.4	+23.9	-15.4	-20.9
Durable goods	-19.5	+23.9	-10.1	-33.3
Nondurable goods	+26.7	+23.9	-22.0	+24.8
Nonmanufacturing, total	+23.3	+23.9	+5.6	-6.2
Contract construction	+16.8	+23.9	-6.0	-1.1
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-14.2	+23.9	-11.4	-26.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+22.2	+23.9	+6.4	-8.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	+0.1	+23.9	+7.4	-31.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+21.5	+23.9	+20.0	-22.4
Government	+34.3	+23.9	-0.7	+11.1

As Table 11 indicates, the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 10.2 percent. The performance of individual sectors ranged from considerable growth in government (+34.3 percent) to a substantial decline in durable goods manufacturing (-19.5 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, a 12.4 percent reduction in Genesee County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend

of declining manufacturing employment and contractive factors at the local level. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for durable goods production. In the case of nondurable goods, however, local factors were expansionary, contributing to a 26.7 percent growth in employment associated with nondurable goods production.

Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase in national nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 6.2 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were only favorable to growth in government. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing national employment in some industries countered contracting forces at the County level in construction; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in construction; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Nondurable goods manufacturing was the only industrial sector with employment gains in which growth in the national economy was not the dominant force; here, expansionary local factors were the primary contributors to job gains. Growth in government employment was aided, but not dominated, by local factors. National industrial employment growth helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Employment growth was unattainable in durable goods manufacturing and the transportation, communication and utilities industrial sector because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Genesee County

The stability of a local labor market in an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Genesee County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 32 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Genesee County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	4.5	3.6
New hires	2.8	1.9
Recalls	1.4	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	4.2	3.7
Quits	0.9	1.1
Layoffs	2.9	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 4.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 4.5 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for two out of three separations. Almost one out of two layoffs was of a temporary nature, with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 2.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.4 per 100. The new hire rate was substantially greater than the average for New York State but the recall rate for the County and the State were identical. The overall accession rate exceeded the State average (4.5 versus 3.6).

The separation rate was greater than the State average (4.2 versus 3.7), reflecting more layoffs for employees in Genesee County than statewide.

Industrial Conflicts: Labor market stability in Genesee County was not affected by strikes during the period August 1980 through July 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 30, 1981 several changes occurred in Genesee County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job losses (-772) directly associated with these changes outweighed the

reported job gains (+66). The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Genesee County during the period are shown in Table 13. By far the largest single change was the announced loss of 730 jobs at GTE Sylvania, a manufacturer of television tubes. North American Phillips Corporation, owner of GTE Sylvania, expects to close out Sylvania operations in Genesee County by February 1982. Local operations are being relocated to Knoxville, Tennessee; some employees will be transferred, as well. About 70 percent of the current workforce resides in Genesee County. Many Sylvania workers will find employment in neighboring Monroe or Erie counties; both counties are heavily industrialized and have plants within commuting distance of Batavia. Nevertheless, the closing of the GTE Sylvania factory represents a severe economic setback for the County and its residents.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
GENESEE COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Breubeg Electronics Inc. Batavia Magnum Electronics Ltd.	New firm in an existing building	+30
U.S. Gypsum Company Oakfield	Equipment expansion	NA
Guy-Chart Sales, Inc. Batavia	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+6
Trojan Industries Batavia Faun-Werke Ag	Addition to an existing facility	+20
P.W. Minor & Son, Inc. Batavia	Addition to an existing facility	NA
E.N. Rowell Co. Batavia Mark IV Industries, Inc.	Complete closing of facility	-42
Servis Paper Div. Batavia Calibrated Charts Corp.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	NA
GTE Sylvania Inc. Entertainment Products Group Batavia North American Phillips Corp.	Complete closing of facility	-730

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Genesee County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Genesee County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.3 percent of total personal income in Genesee County while transfer payments provided 16.4 percent and property income 13.3 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 30.6 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF GENESEE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

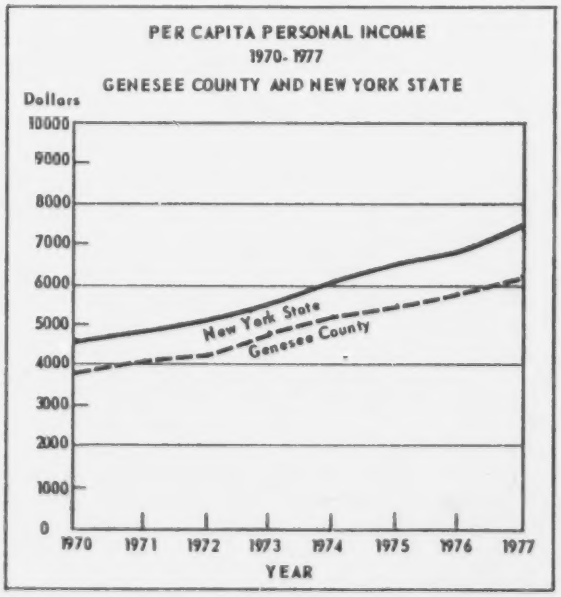
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$316.6	$413.4	$96.8	30.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	237.1	290.7	53.6	22.6	74.9	70.3
Property income	36.9	54.9	18.0	48.8	11.7	13.3
Transfer payments	42.6	67.8	25.2	59.2	13.4	16.4

In 1977 per capita income in Genesee County, at $6,248, ranked 26th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Genesee County grew 61.5 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capits personal income in Genesee County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Genesee County.

In 1978, nearly two-fifths of Genesee County's labor and proprietors' income came from manufacturing sources. An additional one-fifth came from government sources and over 10 percent each from services and wholesale and retail trade. At five

GRAPH 3



percent or less each, farms; contract construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation, communication and public utilities were the smallest sources of labor and proprietors' income in Genesee County for 1978. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Genesee County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, GENESEE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Genesee County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$280.6	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	11.8	4.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	103.2	36.8	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	14.5	5.2	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	38.9	13.9	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	7.1	2.5	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	14.3	5.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	32.9	11.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	57.9	20.6	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Genesee County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in durable goods manufacturing, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Genesee County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN GENESEE COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$156	$173	$182	$192	$204	$224
Mining	251	255	257	289	315	340
Contract construction	233	218	232	263	268	291
Manufacturing-durable	232	260	291	307	334	366
Manufacturing-nondurable	156	174	184	203	213	228
Transportation, communication and public utilities	212	237	255	283	299	336
Wholesale trade	190	204	212	231	258	281
Retail trade	108	112	112	116	117	130
Finance, insurance and real estate	174	190	187	210	227	250
Service	132	146	155	175	184	204
Public administration	256	263	273	220	196	221

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Genesee County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR GENESEE COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSII	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN GENESEE COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85 AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	4,461
70 percent LLSIL	5,582
85 percent LLSIL	7,139
100 percent LLSIL	9,162

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,592 Genesee County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $143,683 per month or $90.05 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 67.7 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 12.1 percent for Home Relief and 20.1 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
GENESEE COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

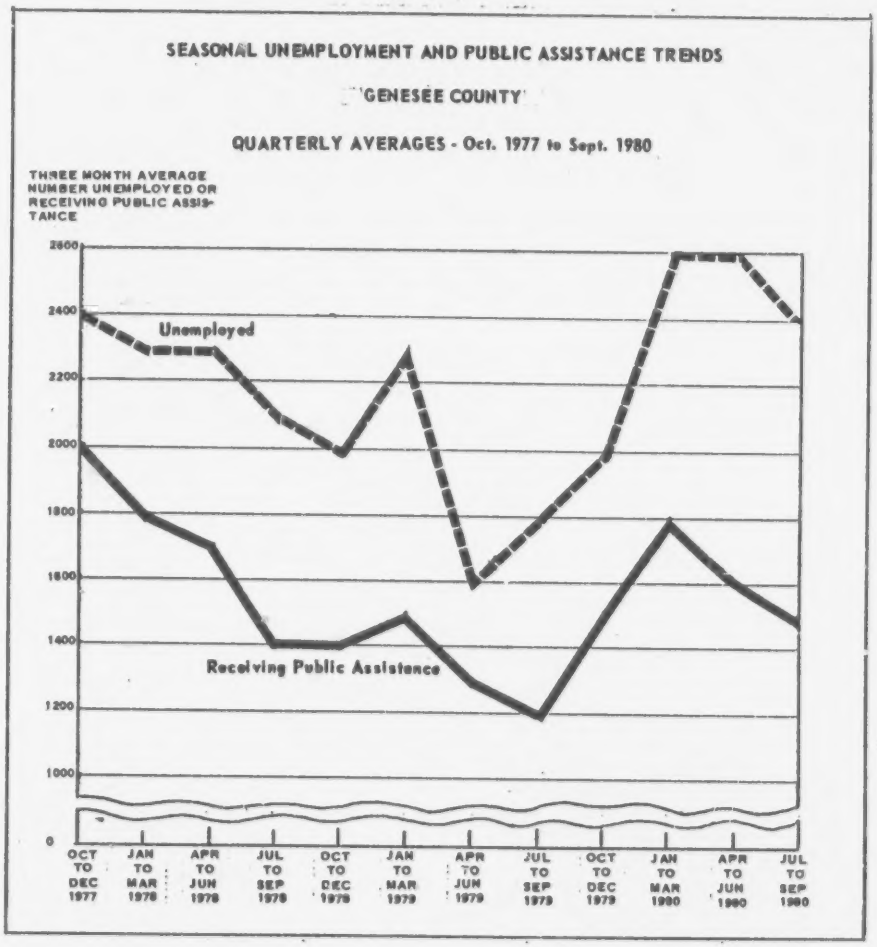
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,261	994	95	3	169
November	1,362	1,015	155	1	191
December	1,746	1,239	301	4	202
1980					
January	1,726	1,069	428	1	228
February	1,784	1,085	493	6	200
March	1,792	1,102	480	4	206
April	1,635	1,045	387	1	202
May	1,579	1,011	404	1	163
June	1,600	1,064	332	1	203
July	1,568	1,127	272	-	169
August	1,569	1,129	259	1	180
September	1,485	1,056	237	-	192
12-month average	1,592	1,078	320	2	192

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Genesee County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Genesee County numbered 13,521 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN GENESEE COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
	6,896	6,625	13,521
Public schools	6,152	5,980	12,132
Private schools	744	645	1,389

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Genesee County was 96.8 percent white, 2.2 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.6 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN GENESEE COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Genesee County, total	2.2	0.3	0.6	96.8
Alexander	0.2	-	0.2	99.7
Batavia	5.5	0.7	1.2	92.6
Byron Bergen	0.6	0.5	0.3	98.6
Elba	3.8	0.7	0.4	95.1
LeRoy	1.9	-	0.2	97.9
Oakfield Alabama	0.5	0.6	0.6	98.3
Pavilion	1.5	-	0.3	98.3
Pembroke	0.8	*	0.9	98.3

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several secondary vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Genesee-Wyoming counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, distributive education, home economics, business and office skills, office machines technology, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Genesee Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Genesee County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Genesee County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Genesee County in the following occupational areas:

Carpentry/Construction	Machine operation
Clerical	Mechanics
Commercial cooking	Nursing
Die casting machine operation	Truck driving
Engineering technology	Welding

Genesee County expected to provide CETA services to 829 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22..

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY GENESEE COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	157
On-the-job training	54
Work experience	420
Public service employment	129
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	69
Total	829

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Genesee County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. GENESEE COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.4	49.0	57.9	57.2	25.0
Female	51.6	51.0	42.1	42.8	75.0
Age					
14-19	14.6	17.3	11.7	12.5	37.1
20-21	4.2	14.8	11.7	11.2	5.0
22-44	40.5	55.3	65.7	64.7	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.7	8.7	9.1	6.9
55 and over	27.8	4.9	2.2	2.5	1.7
Race					
White	97.2	93.8	85.7	91.3	80.0
Black	1.9	4.3	10.4	6.1	12.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.1	5.3
Other	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.7

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Genesee County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Genesee County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Genesee County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 67 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,767 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,374 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.0 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 986 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Processing

Among processing occupations, there were 121 applicants and 99 openings available, or 1.2 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, cannery worker and production helper should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 5.9 to 1 with 260 applicants and 44 openings.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 8.7 applicants per opening, the highest of the 9 occupational groups. There were 208 active applicants for 24 openings.

Structural Work

There were 278 applicants and 62 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.5

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 459 applicants and 105 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 4.4. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus --For industrial-truck operator there was 25 applicants and 1 opening received.

Potential labor shortage --Material handler was listed as a potential shortage occupation.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: survey worker, gate tender, cannery worker, production helper and stitcher (standard machine).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: receptionist, bartender, automobile mechanic, operating engineer, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), industrial-truck operator and laborer (stores).

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 164 registered applicants available and 279 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 0.6.

Labor surpluses--Of the 5 occupations in this group 2 were considered to be surplus occupations, manager (food service) and management trainee.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, umpire, should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 655 applicants available and 238 openings received or 2.8 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surplus --There were 18 applicants and 1 opening for receptionist.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, salesperson (general merchandise) was considered to be a shortage occupation.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.9 applicants per opening with 655 registered applicants and 238 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus --In one occupation, bartender, 22 jobseekers were available for 2 jobs.

Potential labor shortages--Four occupations, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, gate tender and cleaner (commercial or institutional) should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 92 applicants available for 323 openings, this occupation, at 0.3, had the lowest applicant/opening ratio of all occupational groups.

Labor surplus --For one occupation, farmworker (dairy) there were 27 applicants and 22 openings.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
GENESEE COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,767	986	1,374	2.0
Professional, technical, and managerial	164	76	279	0.6
Clerical and sales	655	182	238	2.8
Service	577	157	200	2.9
Farming, fishery, forestry	92	32	323	0.3
Processing	121	28	99	1.2
Machine trades	260	84	44	5.9
Benchwork	208	65	24	8.7
Structural work	278	98	62	4.5
Miscellaneous	459	141	105	4.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, licensed practical	10	2	0	2/
Umpire	27	7	239	0.1
Manager, reatil store	15	7	0	2/
Manager, food service	15	6	2	7.5
Management trainee	14	1	3	4.7
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	25	6	6	4.2
Clerk, typist	25	8	5	5.0
Keypunch operator	16	2	5	3.2
Survey worker	8	0	55	0.1
Clerk, general	80	21	20	4.0
Bookkeeper I	21	4	5	4.2
Cashier I	24	8	9	2.7
Cashier-checker	34	5	6	5.7
Accounting clerk	13	4	5	2.6
Administrative clerk	48	20	9	5.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	11	3	2	5.5
Stock clerk	11	1	6	1.8
Receptionist	18	5	1	18.0
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	17	3	11	1.5
Sales clerk	61	14	15	4.1
Sales clerk, food	11	2	2	5.5
Driver, sales route	11	1	8	1.4
Telephone solicitor	4	0	13	0.3

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	34	11	18	1.9
Waiter/waitress, informal	53	9	11	4.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	10	1	3	3.3
Bartender	22	9	2	11.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	17	3	7	2.4
Cook, short order I	28	10	9	3.1
Kitchen helper	47	9	29	1.6
Cleaner, housekeeping	15	3	5	3.0
Nurse aide	44	6	10	4.4
Nursery school attendant	16	7	6	2.7
Gate tender	16	1	16	1.0
Guard, security	12	5	6	2.0
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	41	17	15	2.7
Janitor	17	1	3	5.7
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	3	1	239	0.0
Harvest worker, vegetable	0	0	14	2/
Farmworker, field crop I	0	0	21	2/
Farmworker, dairy	27	7	22	1.2
Processing				
Casting inspector	14	4	4	3.5
Cannery worker	31	5	28	1.1
Production helper	10	0	28	0.4
Sorter, agricultural produce	1	0	24	0.0
Machine trades				
Machinist	11	6	0	2/
Production-machine tender	34	11	5	6.8
Automobile mechanic	31	8	3	10.3
Maintenance mechanic	10	2	2	5.0
Stitcher, standard machine	11	2	9	1.2
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	10	7	0	2/
Assembler, production	10	6	0	2/
Electronics assembler	16	2	0	2/
Sewing-machine operator	15	4	9	1.7
Structural work				
Welder, arc	14	5	0	2/
Operating engineer	11	2	1	11.0
Carpenter	16	7	5	3.2
Construction worker I	41	14	5	8.2
Construction worker II	31	9	5	6.2
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	12	4	5	2.4

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	31	9	8	3.9
Truck driver, heavy	34	11	3	11.3
Truck driver, light	13	3	1	13.0
Packager, hand	28	11	6	4.7
Industrial-truck operator	25	11	1	25.0
Laborer, stores	21	6	2	10.5
Material handler	164	36	64	2.6

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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